

# MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

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BOARD OF EDITORS { Mr. Horace E. Smith, Chief Clerk of Weather Bureau,  
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## INTRODUCTION.

This REVIEW is based on reports for June, 1892, from 2,902 regular and voluntary observers. These reports are classified as follows: 164 reports from Weather Bureau stations; 44 reports from United States Army post surgeons; 1,922 monthly reports from state weather service and voluntary observers; 220 reports through the Central Pacific Railway Company;

519 marine reports through the co-operation of the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department; 33 reports from Canadian stations; marine reports through the "New York Herald Weather Service;" and monthly reports from local weather services established in all states and territories, except Idaho. Trustworthy newspaper extracts and special reports have also been used.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WEATHER FOR JUNE, 1892.

In parts of western Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, and Wisconsin excessive rainfall interfered with farming operations. In adjoining portions of Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri the month was unusually dry and warm.

### TEMPERATURE.

Unusually warm weather prevailed from the Lake region and middle Mississippi valley to the middle Atlantic and New England coasts, and at stations in southern New England, southern New York, Pennsylvania, and northeastern Ohio the month was the warmest June on record. In the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, along the Pacific coast, in the extreme northwest, and along the Gulf coast the weather was cooler than usual, and at points in the middle Missouri valley, western Florida, and Louisiana it was the coolest June on record. On the 13th and 14th the highest temperature ever reported for June was noted at points in the middle Atlantic and New England states. The eleven-day period ending June 24th was unusually warm throughout the middle Atlantic states, the daily maximum temperatures ranging almost continuously 5° to 10° above the normal, and in some instances were the highest ever reported for the season. Frost was reported at intervals during the month in the north-central districts, at stations in the Rocky Mountain region, and at elevated points in the middle and southern plateau regions and California.

### PRECIPITATION.

A marked excess in precipitation occurred from the extreme upper Mississippi valley over the greater part of the Lake region and northwestern New England, and at points in those districts the precipitation was the greatest ever noted for June.

The most marked deficiency occurred in the lower Missouri valley, and at points in Kansas and Nebraska the monthly precipitation was the least ever noted for June.

### LOCAL STORMS.

As usual in June severe local storms occurred in the central valleys and thence to the Atlantic coast, their occurrence being noted most frequently in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa. Among the more destructive storms of the month were those noted in Johnson county, Tex., on the 5th, in New England on the 14th, in Minnesota on the 15th, in southern Wisconsin on the 16th, in Minnesota on the 20th, and in New Jersey on the 30th.

### FLOODS.

The month opened with the middle and lower Mississippi and Red rivers above the danger-line. The Arkansas River passed the danger-line at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 2d, at Little Rock, Ark., on the 3d, and reached a maximum stage at Little Rock on the 6th. The highest stage of water on record at New Orleans, La., 17.6 feet, was reached on the 11th. At Davenport, Iowa, the Mississippi River reached the highest stage ever recorded at that point on the 27th. At the close of the month the Mississippi River was above the danger-line at La Crosse, Wis., Dubuque and Keokuk, Iowa, Helena and Arkansas City, Ark., Vicksburg, Miss., and New Orleans, La.

Destructive floods occurred in northern, western, and central Indiana in the early part of the month; along the Gasconade and Osage rivers, Missouri, on the 2d; in northwest Pennsylvania on the 5th; in Vermont on the 22d; and in Illinois on the 23d. On the 24th the Missouri River reached the highest stage on record, 18.1 feet, at Fort Buford, N. Dak.

## ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE (expressed in inches and hundredths).

The distribution of mean atmospheric pressure for June, 1892, as determined from observations taken daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. (75th meridian time), is shown on Chart II by isobars.

In June the normal pressure is highest along the immediate north Pacific coast, where it is above 30.05, and it is above 30.00 in districts east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers. The normal pressure for June is lowest in the lower

Colorado valley, where it is below 29.80; it is below 29.85 in the Saskatchewan and upper Missouri valleys, and is below 29.90 generally over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, and in the middle and lower Saint Lawrence valleys.

There is usually a decrease of pressure, except in the Gulf States and on the north Pacific coast where the pressure is slightly higher than for May. The most marked decrease of pressure occurs in the extreme southern Colorado valley, in